HEBREW AGAINST HEBREW.

FOREMEN ALARMED BY THE SWARM-ING OF THE REFUGEES.

for Tlews of the Operation of the Baron to Hirsch Fund-The Wise and Patrisile Alms of the American Hebrews-The Alleged Suffering of Jewish Work. ges Here and in Baltimore.

Adoren officials and others were standing the Barge Office pier inspecting a boat load a solimmigrants not yet landed. The conera of the whole country about the character of certain of the immigrants now hastening to our shores was focused in the narrow, searchnegate which these men bestowed on the haddle of men and women packed like cattle on that harde. But not even the sharpest eyes sould find a fault with most of the foreigners; no even the most experienced of the men from the old Castle Garden could say that he balever seen a higher average of good physiel qualities, comfortable attire, or mental was only one weak spot in the multitude, only and dublous group, one shabby, sickly looking

handful of men. Among these who scanned the faces and forms of the new arrivals was Mr. Reinherz, arent of the United Hebrew Charities, one of the most interesting and important personares in the United States to-day. He has as much industree in dispensing the Hirsch fund as any one. He would not appeal to the ere as a remarkable character, for be is young, short in figure, and a trifle deferectial in manner. In speaking of another man besald: "He is a Hebrew, but you would no more think se than you would think I am French." So possibly he is French, but he less father more like a German. He is a chubby, boylet, san ty-complexioned, widestate, frack, and honest-looking man under

there rears of age. "In round numbers," said he, " the United Repres charities, which I represent at the sarge Office, do penses \$25,000 a month. Ten thousand is the Hirsch money, and the society has an income of about \$150,000-something less than \$270.0 m a vent in all." "What do you do with it ?"

"Look after the people: train them. educate them give them farms and homes and food, and make them sel supporting. We estimate that an immigrant family cannot cost us more than \$200, or an individual more than \$40 or then again, very many cost us nothing. "It is you who gives bonds for the Russian refucees, gua autseing that they shall not become paupers or a charge to the people?"

"Yes, our society gives such bonds. They are drawn up to cover a period of five years, but we consider them binding upon the society during the lifetime of the immigrant, You that no Hebrews are a charge on the country through pauperism, and we intend that none ever shall be."

I know that such used to be the fact." "It is so now, I will wager that there are not fifty Jews dependent on the public for charity in the whole country."

Buthow can you say that? I have seen settlements out West, far removed from cities and from the reach of your machinery, yet there are Jews among the people there. I know one such place where there is a solitary Jew. What

"He would write to some Hebrew of his acquaintance, and that friend would make the aseknown to one of the societies of the Hebrews; thus he would be cared for. It is only bee in New York where there is an overcrowd igof people that one finds pauper Hebrews.

There are not many in the country at large." "What became of those refugees who landed here in 1882, and slept in the parks and were somewhat mutinous and ungrateful? I remember that some did not take kindly to the dea of having to work, but wanted to be kept

"There were some bad leaders among them. some bad advisers and misunderstandings. But you should see some of them now. You never would dream that they could be the same ones you saw then. I could take you to some in this city who are prosperous mechanics or storekeepers, and you would hear them singing 'My country, 'tis of thee,' in English. You would find them well dressed, comfortable, and happy."

What became of the effort to make farmers of a number of them?"

"It has been so great a success that land for which we paid \$14 an acre would now sell That shows how they have succeedd. We have boug it more land down there in south Jersey, between Vineland and Bridgeton, and are now estentizing it." "Well, we give away the land?"
"Well, we give it to them on easy payments.

a nows who are farmers?"

I hows who are farmers?"

I there think they would like seep no land we find out allows who have money are less who have money are as a saide for

For Those who are on a liess are set aside for another examinate. The seciety finds out what they want to do and then gives bonds for lies and lakes are so them."

"What then we come."

"Not be somety a the first to repudiate them if the non-tively to make good citiens, We then do a new the Government has passed them and allowed them to land. But when it and ya must for of a few dollars needed to make them self-supporting we help them."

To, what do you repudiate one of your co-

or what do you repudiate one of your coreligionists."
It is the with them all. The main thing is to get a his ideas of government of liberty. If it is should be the feast rebuilous or I should think he might become so anarchistic is what I mean he must be outer to Europe. Their ideas of it east order transmity, we judge of

incanonic to the most rebestions of Ishould link he might become so anarchistic is what i mean—he must so back to Europe. Their dead of he ve order, fragernity, we judge of as most imperion; herause if this country should not most earn the head of the most imperion; herause if this country should not most earn and steak English. They must make a least most words of English to start with any we tell them it is better to beak English and by the not to speak it at all, or to speak large in well.

And of you teach them Loglish?

"On yea least mow that we support night shoots here in the city to which they can go after work to hear about America and to learn English. We pay the very best teachers to do this work. They need education very much and they a cease for it. Only 5 per seal of the school population in Russia—that is to say one in twenty of the pupils—may be leav. I usee what the re-uit must be for the Jews. Sevency-live percent, of them are mechanics of come kind. Of these who come without a calling we train tho e who wish to leave that calling we train tho e who wish to leave that calling we train tho work. If a man has a family to support while he is learning a rade we take care of them. We flust that a man can in six weeks learn enough of tailoring and shoot in stuyeelant place for instructing men in sailled work.

"How many Jews are coming here?"

Last year these came 32,000, and 75 per can were literains. The others were largely flow a variable work.

"How many Jews on this barge?"

Last year these came 32,000, and 75 per can were literains. The others were largely flow a variable was "Boist lews."

But the oldest one among them is more fit to die than to begin life over again in a new country.

to die than to begin lile over again.

County."

182: If he is not going to be taken care of breatives he will have to go back."

Flease ask him what his means are."

Mr. Bennerz went to the cide of the bargo and asted a few questions in largon. "He has so money and no trade." said he: but he is all right. He has four children here. They have been here ten or twelve years. I thought it was strange if he were coming out here unprovided for."

his was an entirely accidental and unsought This was an entirely accidental and unsought conversate, other matters having taken me to the Barge Unice. I want there with the stagest ideas about the Hirsch fund, knowing anythatily the world ever knew. I came away impressed with the idea that it was executed as thatily and even granning as it had been causely and even granning as it had been shared. From that day to this no New York savanager has been published without adding the trifle of knowledge thus obtained, but tary of the Fenns of news have been of a distribuge that acter. On the very next day after determined to the triple appeared a distribuge that there appeared a distribuge that there appeared to be informed the Secretary of the Transury bat he will compelled to reach the conclusion that the custom of taking such bonds.

strict interpretation of the law," he says, "to allow persons who seem likely to become paupers to come in simply because societies or other persons, not their relatives, for some reason, are willing to guarantee for a limited period they shall not become paupers."

Gen. O' Beirne, in charge of the Barge Office, said after reading Mr. Chandler's letter that he would reply to to officially in a letter to the department. He seemed not to agree with Mr. Chandler that there was occasion to fear the result of the bonding practice, He said that if many of the low-had no money it was not to be wondered at; it was taken away from them before or when they lett Russia. A large proportion of them were mechanics, farmers, and artisans, he said; their nands showed that they were accustomed to work with them for a living. The law was not being broken or evaled. It was a complex and difficult thing to explain what constitutes a probable pauper, the governing circumstances differing almost with every case of a penniless newcomer. But if an immigrant was healthy, knew how to make a living, bore the signs of having worked in the past, and possessed an intelligent idea of what he meant to do in this country and how he was going to do it, such a man was a better subject for admission than many another who came with money in his pocket.

Acting Sacretary Nettleton replied to Mr. Chandler within a day or two, saying that "both Attorneys-General Garland and Miller furnished written opinions that bonds of this nature may be taken in such exceptional cases as, in the exercise of a just discretion, the Secretary of the Treasury deems entitled to such treatment." Mr. Nettleton added that the intention of the department is to limit the taking of bonds to cases that fail directly within the law, the oracites being mainly confused to instances where a refusal would result in separation of the members of a family. The number of bonds thus far taken was relatively small. If Nettleton wrote.

This was followed by the resection of some first li

It is understood that the enros of these immigrants are in suspense until the question at issue is determined by the courts.

Then came news from Baltimore, under date of Aug. 25, to the effect that the labor organizations there are beginning an agitation against the admission of any more Russian Herrews to that city. Their coming has resulted in the loss of sewing women, who had been the support or partial support of families, the newcomers getting the work for lower pay. The trades unionists charge the Russians with sleeping, eating, and working in the same apartment, and thereby violating sanitary laws. These Hebraws had entered Baltimore on rersonal bonds, but aroused by the opposition of the trades unionists, the wealthy Hebraws and agents of the Hirsch and there property, even the evaluation of the trades unionists, the wealthy Hebraws and agents of the Hirsch and the property even the synagogue, as a line for a general bond that the relunges shall not become public charges. The Commissioner of Immigration has instructed the officials at Baltimore to accept bonds signed by the President and Secretary of the orphan asylum for those immigration has now detained at that port.

And now a similar oroustion has broken out in New York. The first sign of it was a published paragraph to the effect that Mr. Louis Miller of 28s Madison street. Chairman of a committee of the Hebraw Inited Trades, has been investigating the results of the Baron Hirsch and to roingee Jews, and says that the charity is working fajury and ruin to thousands of honest hebrew worken and women. He declares that it compels them to work at drudgery for low wages, and that it will bring about just hatred of the Jews on the part of American workingmen.

Having heard one side from the agent of the fund, I called on Mr. Miller of Madison street. He was found at a desk beside a beokcase filled with a resolution to masser the Engells tonger of the relief that the committee of the working year than they usad to be in the months when we worked a linea and the misunderstandings which may easily arise under such circumstance. The United Hebrew Trades, consisting of thirty-five traces unions and representing 25,000 Jewish workingmen of this city, therefore bring before the committee the questions that concern them. They refer to the recent scandal and hardship of the treatment of the refugees at Highistown, N. J., and say that, even though the newspapers may have exaggerated the facts, they still cast a shadow on the actions of the committee, if not upon their intentions.

even though the newspapers may have exaggerated the facts, they still cast a shadow on
the actions of the committee, if not upon their
intentions.

"But," the trades unionists add, "Hightstown is only a small flustration of the whole
systom under which Baron de Hirsch's moneys
are squandered. We have lacts more striking
than these—not a dozen merely, but thousands
and thousands of working families are either
ruined aiready or are on the point of being
ruined through the Baron de Hirsch fund.
Our committee has recently investigated the
modus operandio of the inited Hebrew Charities, which is spending your money in Union
Hill, and, to be brief, the conclusion we have
come to is that if another Baron Hirsch
were to appear his first shought to be to secure these unfortunate refugees against. The
care of their present guardians from the reviously named society, a care differing very
little from that exercised by the Russian
Cossacks. But the point is whether
the immigrants get any lengths from the
money spent in their name. Do they learn
anything? The committee which investigated
this was mainly composed of skilled workingmen, that is to say, of the most competent men
to answer the question, and it came to the conclusion that the green hands learn nothing
that will be of use to them.

"Let us take for an example the shirt factory of Union Hill, N. J. It is now in the possession of a man named Lichtman. This gentieman has an agreement with Eighth
street (head-quarters of the United Hotrow
Charities—Rice, to teach for a certain fee the
shirtmaking trade to a certain number of
greenhorns." The apprentic ship is four
weeks, during which time Eighth street is
sometic unefficial perquisites, its to make the
refugees useful as soon as possible. For this
porpose he minutely subdivides the fees and
other functional perquisites, its to make the
refugees useful as soon as possible. For this
porpose he minutely subdivides the labor, and
so success in a harman every
worker only in his respective by branch. . ows. Severely dive per cent, of them are lander of some kind. Of these who come hander of some kind. Of their court level in the land of their level in the land of their level in the land of their level in the land of t

this would give us 0.1 per cent increase in a year—a more nothing in a country which usually doubles its population every twenty-five years. But all these arguments in favor of the immigration are valid only when the masses of immigration are the whole country and among all the trades. This, we learn is the scheme of Mr. Hirsch himself. Is it your practice, gentlemen? Not as yet! But even if duly regulated this immigration will serve as a source of just hatred on the part of the American workingmen against the Jews if these immigrations are used as tools by manufacturers to reduce wages and to crush labor organizations. The only way to avoid seel a calamity is to bind the late of the newcomers with that of the workingmen, who will then protect and assist them much better than they are protected and assisted now.

"The United Hebrew Trades being more interested in this question than anybody else, declares that all the trades they represent are willing to bear their share for helping out their persecuted brethers. They are willing to take under their control a certain number of refugees and to teach them trades, so that they may be a burden neither usen themselves nor upon the community, and they think that the amount of money thus expended out of the fund upon these men would be considerably less than is the case now. This is the only way, gentlemen, your charity can be administered without becoming a source of misser and a curse."

When Mr. Miller had finished the reading of the latter I said to him that perhaps it might be said that the trades unlons were after the Hirsch fund, but he replied that instead of this being the case the fact was that the various winons in the United Trades were willing cash to take a certain number of refuges permont and except the first of the provision of the beaven and the substantial of this being

fleeing victims of liussian persecution is bein ordered wisely and without detriment tothers.

JULIAN RALPH.

NEW YORK'S WARDS.

Praits of Their Industry in Manufactures

Did you ever stop to think how large is New York's standing army of dependents, and what persons, under the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, constitute it? According to the last report by the Commissioners the total number of disabled, infirm, demented, minor or delinquent persons under public charge in the workhouse, city hospitals, almshouse istle insane asylums, and on Blackwell's Island amounted, when the last census of them was taken, to 13.348. Of the number included in the last report, 5.804 were at the time in public asylums under city care, 3,134 in city hospitals. 1.636 in the workhouse. 1.517 in the almshouse, and 1.375 in jails and prisons. This takes into account merely those under the care of the city authorities and maintained wholly at public expense. This item of municipal disbursement amounts to shout \$2,000,000 a year, or \$6,000 a day. Six hundred thousand dollars a year are paid for salaries and wages, \$1,300,000 for supplies, and the rest for transportation, buildings. rentals, and repairs.

In addition to the money apportioned to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, the city contributed last year \$15,362 to the Hudson River State Hospital, \$7,387 to the Middletown State Homorppathic Hospital, \$4,000 to the State Asslum for Insane Criminals at Auburn, and \$480 to the Utica State Hospital. The number of inmates of the city institutions at any given time gave a somewhat misleading idea of the whole number to be looked after, as the procession to and from these institutions is constantly shifting. Thus the number of admissions to city institutions amounts roughly to 10,000 a month, and the discharges or transfers to about as many more, while the number of inmates varies little. The number cared for or incarcerated is each year fully ten times as great. Usually the total is less in summer than in winter, it being a well-known fact that the commitments, especially for vagrancy, disorderly conduct, and mendicancy, are much larger in the cold months. The increase of the city's standing army of dependents just about keeps pace with its growth in population, but it does not exceed it: if anything, it falls a little short.

The question has often been asked: "What are those doing whom the public authorities ness at the public expense, or are they engazed in industries which reduce the cost of caring for them? So far as the inmates of hospitals are concerned this question is easily answered. The disability which brings and seeps them there precludes any remunerative service on their part. With the inmates of jails and prisons the situation is the same. though for different reasons. Accused persons awaiting trial are in the eye of the law not offenders until convicted. Thus, the time of a prisoner in the Tombs or in one of the district prisons or in a station house is his own. For 

BRINGING IN THE CHINESE,

IT IS WORTH \$100 A HEAD NOW TO LAND THEM SAFELY.

Steamers, Schooners, Barges, Bumboats, Pound Boats, Erle Canal Bonts, Swift Yawls and Skiffs, and Horseficah all Used in the Lucrative Lawless Traffic. WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.-People who take an interest in the matter have observed within the last few weeks an increasing number of despatches from various points on the north-ern boundary of the United States giving information of one kind and another about the smuggling of Chinamen into this country. The despatches usually said that Chinamen had been caught or stopped en route, and to the ca-ual observer the inference was that the smuggling was being broken up. According to a Treasury Department official, the fact is that the smuggling business is rapidly in-creasing, the difficulties thrown in the way of the smugglers by the Government officials having served only to raise the price paid per head to get the Chinese in, and thus to stimulate the amugglers to greater efforts and in-

"Seven months ago." said the official. "the agents of the great San Francisco companies were paying from \$10 to \$15 per man safely brought across the border. It was counted a good price by the men engaged in handling them. There were a number of well recognized routes by which they were brought over the border, and a dozen China-men in a skill from Sarnia to Port Huron. for instance, was a very profitable fare for the skiff. The American officers fell upon the routes at about that time. It was the opening of the season on the northern border and we made extra efforts with success. By the first of May \$25 was the price, and there was no falling off of unlawful emigrants.

"The month of July saw the price at from \$50 to \$60, and now the men who have made reputations as successful smugglers have no diffi-culty in obtaining from \$75 to \$100 per head. according to the physical difficulties of the route. Moreover a very large number of new routes have been opened. Let me tell you something of the difficulties the Treasury of-

ficers must face in excluding these people.

"Take the river system between Lake Huron and Lake Erie. This is a favorite place for running in Chinamen, but it is declining now in favor of places less carefully guarded. At frequent intervals along both banks of these rivers are little piers and bulkhoads where wood is offered for sale. Hundreds of shooners and barges pass up and down the rivers in tow of steamers and tugs. Each vessel has its favorite pier at which it buys fuel for the galley range. The pier owner and the

rivers in tow of steamers and tugs. Each vessel has its favorite pier at which it buys fuel for the galley range. The pier owner and the Captain are friends—have known each other in some cases thirty or forty years. Fome day the Canada pier owner says to the Captain of the steamer of the barge or the schooner:

"Capt. Fob. if you'd like to make a stamp on your own account, you know, on the quiet, I can throw it in your way."

"Capt. Bob has been buying things, just for his own use and for his friends, on the canada side for a good many years—such things as woolen socks worth 40 cents a pair there and a dollar in the States. He asks a few questions, and a bargain is made, cash down in advance. The nigger in the tence is a Chinaman behind the wood pile. The skipper takes in a gang of Chinamen on the Canada side swings into a pier previously agreed upon on the American side within three hours, perhaps less, and receives for his trouble from a third to a haif as much as he would get for a whole season's work on the vessel. For a time the skipper pocketed the whole, but he soon found it expedient to divide with the crew. Now, with increased prices and increased numbers of emigrants, these lake fellows who are in it are doubling and trebling their pay this season and blowing it in like lords in port.

"It is because they spend their money so freely that we are able to catch them sometimes. We found, for instance, that a certain barge Captain who was carrying ore to Ashtabula was getting rich mighty fast this summer. His wite began to wear swell clothes, he abandoned an old silver watch for a gold one, he sported a silk hat instead of a black slouch on shore, and bought a farm just out of town.

"It is not a little list-resting to note that the carrying of Chinamen in small boats there, although the water is marrow, is not carried on to any extent. The river is well watched by Treasury agents, and small boats were overhauled and examined, but we have not enough men to take in the lig immer, iron ore, and though the wi

Lake St. Clair. For year- past St. Clair has had the finest file to bumboats in the world. They are owned by Canadians, and bring vegatables, fruit game, fowls, milk, fresh measseverything fresh to eat in its season—out on the lake to sell to the fleets of lake craft bound up and down. The boats are light, but stanch, have a medel to rice any wave, and are handled with marveilous skill. The owner will row in toward a big lake steamer booming along at ten knots, heave his line—in board, and swing in alongside with as little thought of danger as an ordinary man would have in approaching a float at the water's edge. These men have no fear alloat. The agents of the Chinese commanies have recently taken to employing them. The land around the American shore of the lake is a vast everglade, given over to ducks and duck hunters. We cannot possibly draw a line of spies around it. There is but one thing that keeps the Chinamen from fleeking over the border there by the thousand, and that is the Chinamen's dislike for mesquitos and other swamp hardships. Not that the fresh importations have any choles in the matter. They are sent to a place, and go like eattle, knowing, nothing of what is before them, and asking no questions, but with each gang there is an interpreter, a man who has been in the country for years and who makes a business of conducting these gams from place to place. The interpreters very soon got sick of the St. Cair route during the warm weather. In the flat, fater the frost, it is better, and we look for increased gatherings in that quarters the duke, at hight, and they encourage their gaides and boatmen to help us break it up.

"Is there any way of estimating the numbers who are smuggled across between the two log lakes?"

No. We have captured a number of gangs of six or eight mon each and a few of the stancillation is lands there provide to we have captured a number of gangs of six or eight mon each and it is at the same time a prolitable number to the smuggler. It is likely that several hundred have b

in those days, and the Chinese. I guess find themselves in better hands there than e.sewhere.

"But the traffic is not confined to enclosed or rather sheitered waters, like Lake St. Clair and the west end of Lake Eric. The high prices and the watch placed on the narrow waters have opened lines of transportation right across the big waters. For instance, there is Port Arthur, away up on the north shore of Lake burerior. A regular trade is carried on between it and Duluth, and we have to keen a much sharper watch on the vessels in the trade for Chinamen than for any other kind of smuggling. Port Arthur is a great oplum market as well. Online and Chinamen naturally go together, but in one case there they went separately. Our men got information that a small lot of oplum was in transit for Duluth and Superior City in several disguised packages, and that it was to be dropped overboard outside the parts on a certain day. We gathered our forces, and sare enough there was found a lot of packages floating about outside. But while we were looking after the opium our attention was taken from the steamer lands gand a gang of six Chinamen got ashors in Puluth. We know this but we contin't prove it, and so we have hitherto kept still about it. It is a pret y wild sea along that coast of Lake Superior at times, and the smugglers run a good many chances.

"Down at Sault Ste, Marie there have been a few Chinamen run in by a chap who brought them one at a time, and, with the blandness and

innocence Bret Harte tells about, hired them as cooks for a gang of men at work at the lock. The cooks fired of the job one after another, and disappeared. It was only a ruse to get them over the line.

"There is a small trade from Algoma, on what is called the north channel of Lake Huron, near the straits, while others are carried square across from Goderich to Port Austin and Sand Beach, Michigan. The fishing boats are the ferries in every case. Some of the lishermen, by the way, are employing Chinamen up that way, and find them very expert. But the pay is not large enough to satisfy John once he can land on the American coast. We are groung to have a hard time watching those lake fishermen. They are utterly fearless in mainging their boats, and as soon as the fall whinds begin to blow they will bustle the Chinamen into the pound boats, cover them with tarpaulins, reef down, and let her drive. You may talk about exciting voyages at sea, but if you want something to make the blood tingie justify a trip from Goderich when a northeaster is on and the breakers come boiling up on the starboard quarter and the boat gets to rooting her ness into the next sea ahead and the Chinamen begin to slide forward and sausal, and the chances are that you'll go end over end next minute.

"Equally interesting is the line from Toronto to Rochester, which is just now running prefix will. It is growing in favor, I think, for the chinamen is to the laundry business. We supposed at liest that the smugglers took the Chinamen on the regular steamers and then country, and from Rochestert is easy to reach desirable points for the laundry business. We supposed at liest that the smugglers took the Chinamen on the regular steamers and then induced them by small boats instead of bringing them to cort, but I guess not many were brought in thus. The schoeners carrying wood brought in thus. The schoeners carrying wood brought in the season of the year—or rather during the atmosphing, but the oats carriers that this season of the year—or rather

on a boat. The north boundary furnishes two very

command. But one man is commonly brought on a boat.

The north boundary furnishes two very ricturesque routes of travel which are followed, not because they are picturesque, but pecause the number of tourists to be found there aids the ventures. One is by the Thousand Islands and the other follows the route of the old tarkey drives down through Quebec to Vernont by the way of St. Albans. In the old days, and to some extent now, the men who supplied Boston and New York with Thanksgiving Day turkeys bought them in Quebec and drove thom by the thousand down the country roads to farms in Vernont, where, after a week's rest, they were ready for market. The Vermont Central has ent off some of that traile, but there is enough lost to make the country wagon, and with a load of September. Some of the turkey men are turning smugglers, I guess. They use the country wagon, and with a load of Chinamen drive over the line and down through to safe shipping points in the raile oal. As I said, the railroad sets a deal of the turkey trade now, One day not long ago a car crossed the line apparently jul of turkeys, chickens, and ducks in crates, but between the stacks of crates no less than four Chinamen were concaled. The customs officers did not suspect anything of the kind, and we should not have known about it but for the failure of the leader of the smugglers to divide fairly with a helper. The injured one gave away the scheme.

"Among the Thousand Islands the business is simply one of dash. The near are not into small boats—the finest skills in the world, and away they go. There are a thousand channels, scores of the islands are wood covered, and the chances are all in lavor of the smugglers. It is only by closely watching incoming trains on the carnea some meetings are held, was bambooked into taking charge of three Chinamen when the smugglers were closely pressed by some customs officers. The smugglers took their game straight to this old chap, told him a story of outrage and oppression by the whites in Canada from which t

appealed to him to take them in charge and convert them to Christianity, eliped \$50 into his hand to pay expenses mean time, and went away. The brother hit, and landed the men, but he has since learned the error of his way. From Kingston to Mallorytown, along the St. Lawrence, there are four towns, and further down are Brockville, Lynn, and Maitland. Every one of them needs watching, but I do not think the boats on the Champlain route are as yet in it.

The smuggling up in the Winning region is of the stiring sort. The Chinamen are usually sent south to Resenfeld, and then west on the spur toward Manitou. This is reasonably close to the line, and the country is passable to those who know it. Imagine a main with a team and a half dozen contrabands in a light wagon on a cloudy night; imagine a party of officers meanted catching sight of him as ne drives over a ridge, and then, if you can, see him lean out and lash his horses into a gallop and head them down a draw for the nearest guich where the Chinamen can jump out and hide while the riffes

into a gallop and head them down a draw for the nearest guich where the Chinamen can jump out and hide while the rifles and revolvers on both sides make the scene luminous and the welkin ring. No such desperate chances are taken elsewhere as on the borders of North Dakvia. Here, however, the long distance the Chinamen must be carried in wagons interferes with the traffic. I have been told of the Granzers there carrying men over the line concealed under ranch truck of one kind and another, but I do not believe it. They are not that kind of men. They prefer the chances of a race and a fight.

"There is one strip of frontier where there will be some tim once they begin to smuggle Chinamen there, and that is along the fine Grande from Brownsvills to Rio Grande City and even further up stream. That is the finest boundary for smugglers in the world. It is covered along the two with the densest of chapparal brush, through which numerous trails are cut in such fashion that no one but the accustomed can follow them, while among the people on the Mexican side are the worst lot of cutthroats ever seen. Ever since the restoration of the Union, when the cotton trade from Texas ceased, the vagab nds of the country have lived by smuggling and cattle stealing. Raids have been made by armed bands of Mexicans to the very bordes of Corpus Christi. The Texas langers were for once unable to cope with the enemy although now and then they rounded up bunches of them and shot them full of holes. The organized raids are over, but the men are still there and carry on the old business on a smaller scale. I have had nothing to do with that country in recent years, but I know it well and there is no better place to it or luck as the Maine line in the immediate vicinity of Calais."

THE BLOCK SYSTEM OF RECORDS. About 800 Errors Made in Nine Months-

The Way to Reduce the Errors. For years Lawyer Dwight II. Olmstead agitated the block system for the recording of deeds and mortgages in the Register's office. The scheme divided the city into 3.428 blocks in 13 sections. These blooks did not correspond with the regular city blocks. S me of them occupied a- many as three of the latter. To record a paper according to this system it would be necessary to insert the number of the block in which the property was situated in the endorsement of the instrument. Mr. Olmstend finally got a law passed, put-

ting his system into use. It went into active ting his system into use. It went into active operation in the lieuister's office on the first of the present year. Huge maps were prepared, showing every block in the city. These were placed in a room in the Begister's office set aside for that purpose. By a ancing at these maps, property owners could tell instantly in what block their possessions were located. The property could then be recorded in the book of the section. According to the old system everything was recorded alphabetically. The new system was an improvement over the old one, inasmuch as it reduced the work of title searchers greatly.

The block system is somewhat complicated to the average person, however, and consequently a great many mistakes are said to occur daily. Officials of the title guarantee companies, whose business brings them in close relations with the records of the legister's office, state that fully 800 errors in recording have occurred since the law went into effect on Jan. I. The most common way in which these mistakes are made, they say, is by omitting to insert the number of the block. Other mistakes are made by using the block, Other mistakes are made by using the block of numbers in operation in the Tax office. These are two distinct block systems.

Deputy fugiter James A. Hanley said yearled as the page of the place of the block are two operation in the Register's office on the first of

teiday that it was true a number of errors and occurred.

"When the parers are recorded by lawyers or their clerks," he said, "mistakes rarely happen. It is generally due to the ignorance of the property owner who undertakes to enter his own papers that the recording gets mixed. As soon as the error is discovered, however, the owner is allowed to chang the block number by paying a fee of 25 cents as prescribed by law."

As the system stands now there is danger of grave mistages being made. Unless a prop-

As the system stands now there is danger of grave mistal es being made. Unless a property holder is extremely careful he is liable to enter his pap r under the wrong block thereby losing all record of its transfer and leaving an osening for the practice of fraud. The Deputy Register thinks that if the block system of the Tar office was made to conform with that of the Register's office mistakes would be reduced to a minimum.

A FAMOUS MATCH FOR \$10,000. Hiram Woodrne Drove the Trotter an

George Spicer the Pacer. V hi e all the sporting world is discussing the recent sensational nine-heat contest for the \$10,000 Charter Oak Stake at Hartford, and praising the plucky performance of the two principal contestants of that rich prize, my mind wanders back through an interval of years to a day in the long ago, before the majority of the present generation of racegoers were born, and to a race that was at that day

equally sensational, and one that would to-

morrow draw such a crowd as would fill the

coffers of the association giving it as they

were never before filled.

The race was at ten miles (not ten heats, renember), for a purse of \$10,000, and the horses that measured strides were the trotter Prince, driven by the late Hiram Woodruff, and the paper Hero, handled by the renowned George Spicer. The meeting took place on the old Centreville course in the fall of 1853. I can remember the day quite distinctly. The weather was fine, the atmosphere clear, cool, and bracing. Within the grounds, and ir the trees and on knolls surrounding, were assembled fully 10,000 persons, who came from far and near to see the event that had been held

in lively anticipation for months. Among the throng that backed the stand and overflowed the lawn were politicians of national prominence, lawyers of great repute, solld men of business, sporting men pure and simple, and even clergymen, and ladles (God bless 'em). And what would you say to-day to see men at the track dressed in swallow-tall coats, with wide expanse of shirt bosom, and cravats that could in an emergency be used as table covers. That was the way we dressed in '53, and the wide-brimmed tiles worn then would appear ludicrous now. The race was called about 3 o'clock. The

track was in excellent order, and the horses

ameaned in su, orb condition, trained, as we say now to the minute. Here was the favorite, and one hundred to seventy-five was staked on him, probably to the amount of \$10,000 or \$50,000, in those days considerable money.

The judges called the drivers up to the shand and stated the conditions of the race and cannot always to the money. The judges called the drivers upto the stand and stated the conditions of the race and cantioned them. In much the same manner sometimes practised noweless recarding any violation of rules, and then they were given the start the pacer having the pole and leading round the first turn. In my minuts eve I can see the race as plainly as though it were but yesteriay instend of nearly torty years ago.

On the backstreich the pacer waited for the trotter and let him come alongside, it being apparent at this early stage that seizer did not intend to go any faster than Hiram would make him, at the same time keeping the latter on the outside all the way round, thereby making him go a greater distance in the race. They keept side by side until they reached the lower turn, who all liram pulled in behind Hero and waited until he reached straight work on the homestretch, who e he came out, and the two came to the stand with the wheels of their sulkies as close together as it was possible to get them without touching. The first mile was done in 2:44.

On the second mile Hiram, seeing through

sulkies as close together as it was possible to get them without touching. The first mile was done in 2:44.

On the second mile Hiram, seeing through Spicer's tactics, began to crowd him. The pace of both horses now became accelerated, and it was evident that Hiram intended to force his adversary to a break-down, believing presumably that his horse would prove the ester stayer. Sideer kept the pacer will in hand, and would not go any faster than he was absolutely connecled to. The troater again tell in behind on the lower tun, and again made a brush up the homestreich, the pair coming to the stand head and head. The time for this mile was 2:36.

On the third mile Woodruff pursued the same tactics as in the two neceding miles, only putting on a little more steam, which compelled the pacer to add a little more pressure, and away they dashed around the upper turn and down the backstretch at a killing race. They came to the stand on even terms in the third mile. Hiram exclaiming to a friend as they passed: "Ive got him sure." Time, 2:33 1-5.

The fourth and fifth miles were run in pre-

in the third mile. Hiram exclaiming to a friend as they passed: "I've got him sure." Time 2:331-5.

The fourth and fifth miles were run in precisely the same manner, both horses coming to the wire like a team. The time for the fourth mile was 2:39, and the fifth 2:37. On the sixth mile the trotter became the layorite, any amount of money being offered on him without takers. He took the pole on the first turn in spite of Spicer's efforts to force the pacer to extend himself, and the latter began to show symptoms of distress. He struggled bravely, bowever, but the trotter opened the gap at every stride. At the half-mile pole he was fifty yards in front, without the slightest abatement of his speed; but on the lower turn Hiram let him up, and took it more moderately up the homestretch consing to the line in 2:46, having cerformed the six miles in 15:55), an average of less than 2:40 for the six miles.

When the pacer reached the stand it was evident he had enough, and he was stopped at the wire. A more exciting race, as long as it lasted, have naver seen.

The trotter was then slowed to an easy galt, as it was unnecessary to drive him up to his speed any longer, and he was walked and logged the next three miles keeping as fresh as possible for the last mile, his owner having a wager of \$500 that he would make the tenth mile in less than three mines keeping as fresh as possible for the last mile, his owner having a wager of \$500 that he would make the tenth mile in less than three mines keeping as fresh as possible for the last mile, his owner having a the next three mines keeping as fresh as possible for the last mile, his owner having a the next three mines keeping as fresh as possible for the last mile, his owner having a the next three mines keeping as fresh as possible for the last mile, his owner having a wager of \$500 that he would make the tenth he last mile, he seventh mile was accounted to the wager, dashing off at an astonishing rate of speed, which he kept up throughout the mile, per-

dashing off at an astonishing rate of spend, which he kept up throughout the mile, performing the distance in 2:39—the greatest feat ever knewn.

Liow many horses are there in training today that can trot six miles in less than six een minutes, jox along three miles further, and then wind up by doing a mile in 2:397. Who are they?

Jupson JAY.

PEGGOTTY BEACH MOSSERS.

A New England Industry that Provides the Housewife With Binne Mange. From the Boston Daily Globe.

Housewife With Blanc Mange.

From the Botton Duty Globe.

Fair old Scituate boasts an industry in which, if in no other, it is the leading town in the country. It has, as none of its more wealthy sister towns have, its moss. From the rocks that carnet its harbor and make its shores leared by the sailor is gathered an income every year that may not be princely, but is still large enough to compensate the town for the lack of nelsy, smoky factories and strongsmelling wharves.

When the moss-gathering industry began in Scituate no one knows. Probably the value of the moss was first discovered by accident by some fisherman's wife. The gathering and curing of moss for food began in Ireland many years say. It was used principally by the even ple of the south of Ireland, near the seaconst. Many people have made the claim that they introduced the industry in this country, but even the oldest inhabitants of Scituate are in doubt as to who was the lirst.

The narticular locality where the business is carried on its cailled. Peggotty Beach. Little Peggoty ydinge is bunched here, and here the mossers and their families ply their trade. There is no loading. Everybody is expected to do his share of the labor. While the father is out in his boat robbing the sea to put bread in his family's mouth and blanc mange and jelly into the mouths of mankind, the wises and daughters are wadding slong the rocks near the shore filling their aprons with the smaller please of the moss. The boys are at the same time raxing and turning the patches of moss that are laid out in regular lots in front of each creel house. The veteran' mosser" is on the beach at soning the patches and spreads it on the smooth the night before and spreads it on the smooth store. There is much to do before the tide. With answer, and he must watch the tides. With varden rake he lovels of a pa ch on the gravelled boach, always being careful not to leave a footprint. Then he carries the moss that his wife and daughters have washed out the might before and spreads for t

was asked of a man whom the guide called "ather."

"Oh. I can see it," was the answer.

The unmittated could not distinguish one rock from another at the bottom, but the experience of wars for some of these people have been here as many as thirty years imakes their sight wonderfully keen.

The rake used in scraping the rocks has a handle lifteen feet long litted into a heavy iron head. The tech ner set very close together and are sharp pointed. Over the back part of this head there is a guart that keeps the load from falling back into the water. As much as two rounds of moss can be turn off the rocks at one shove of the rake. A good day's work for one man is 125 pounds of moss. The cargo seldom falls below to pounds should the mosser lose run of a rock which offers a good yield, and the ruffled waters interfere with his finding it, a bottle of oll is thrown on the water to quiet the ripples.

The moss gatherers are inset on the beach by the young folks, and "creeis" holding a barrel each of the weed are filled to the brim at the boots, and it is then stread to dry on the beach. To bleach the moss to the deer red color eight washings must be made; it is housed, when perfectly dry, in the shantles. This season the mossers want five ceches a pound while the dealers do not want to advance the old price of \$12 cents. The highest price ever hown washings must be made; it is housed, when perfectly dry, in the shantles. This season the dealers do not want to advance the old price of \$12 cents. The highest price ever hown washings must be made; it is housed, when perfectly dry, in the shantles. This season the dealers do not want to advance the old price of \$12 cents. The highest price ever hown washings must be made; it is housed, when perfectly dry, in the shantles. This season the dealers do not want to advance the old price of \$12 cents. The highest price ever hown washings must be made; it is housed, when perfectly dry, in the shantles. This season the dealers do not want to advance the old price of \$12 cents. The

WITHIN THE ROPED ARENA.

A TALK WITH M'AULIFFE ABOUT HIS FIGHT WITH AUSTIN GIBBONS,

He Thinks That Fitteen Rounds May be Sufficient to Finish the Battle-Why Gibbons Flew at Nuch High Game-Little Betting-Jack Dempsey Hoard From.

Jack McAuliffe has been asked why he tried so hard to have his match with Austin Gibbons made one of fifteen rounds instead of to a finish, as Jim Gibbons insisted on, "Because," he replied, "I think fifteen rounds is enough to fight. Any two men who go at it hard for that length of time will do all that is necessary to prove who is the better one." Some persons might infer from that remark that McAuliffe was satisfied that he could settie the question of superiority with Gibbons in the number of rounds stated. A Sun reporter asked Jack, point blank, if he expected to whip the Paterson young man in forty-five minutes of fighting. "I don't say that." roplied McAuliffe. guardedly; "Gibbons is a very strong young fellow, but I think that fifteen rounds are enough to decide which one of us is entitled to the money." McAuliffe is not the kind of man to throw out a line on the style of fighting he has it in mind to adopt in a coming battle, but this looks as if the champion intended to bring matters to as speedy a conclusion as possible. The repor er remembered that Gibbons has

displayed a fashion of making an opponent come to him in his own corner until he got ready to go into the other fellow's territory. and that, so far, he has pursued these taction with unfailing succe-s. McAuliffe was asked what he would do if the Paterson man should again follow that method. "How can I tell what I'll do when I get in the ring?" answered Jack. "No man can tell exactly what he'll do until the occasion arrives, and he finds outexnotic what circumstances he is up against. I will say this, though, that if two regiments are fighting, and one has 800 men to the other's 1,000, the 800 will win if they keep the test watch on the other's movements and put in their fine work when they discover the larger number at their weakest." Jack would not say, however, whether he proposed to allow Gibbons to do all the watching, while he d d the lighting, or take an occasional measurement of the enemy from his best points of vantage, himself.

McAulifie comes out frankly and says that he is going to fight for money. "This title of light-weight champion." he says, "is nothing to me. I don't consider it at all. Gibbons is welcome to it now. It is the cash I want, and am working for. If I should be beaten. my only regret will be that I failed to make myself \$5.500 richer. That regret, I assure you, will be very keen indeed. I would not have undergone all this hard training work unless for reasons of extraordinary magnitude. and now you know the only reason why I entered into this match. Friends have told me that I should have retired an unbeaten champion, but I think I know my own business.

It is interesting to hear Jim Gibbons answer those who ask him why he did not match Austin against Carroll or Myer before flying for such high game as McAuliffe. "Because we wanted to fight the best man." Jim says in his blunt way. "Do you see our colors up there? We claimed the championship in the class, 133

wanted to fight the best man." Jim says in his blunt way. "Do you see our colors up there? We claimed the championship in the class. 133 pounds. We wanted to fight McAuliffe at real light weight, but he wouldn't agree. He wanted two lounds more. If we had refused to make the concession, which many persons would say was very little, we would have been charged with cowardice. So we gave in to him. It isn't that we want to fight McAuliffe Austin and like Jack very much, personally, and the man who is training him. Brooking Jimmy Carroll, it a particular friend of mine, but we do want to fight McAuliffe because he is the best man, to-day." A citizen of Paterson And at suppese. "It you wan you'll be a little too good to peak to ellows like me."

"Leuess that would be only a stand-off if I did." teturned Jim." for if we lose I know you won't speak to me."

For such a big match there has been very little betting thus far. The Paterson party are evidently waiting until the night of the contest. They think that McAuliffe money will be shown around the ring in heavy amounts and that then will be the best time to get odus. Gibbons has some admirers in this city too, but they also want odds. They say that they ought to get odus. Gibbons has some admirers in this city too, but they also want odds. They say that they ought to get 5 to 3 at least, and consequently keep their money in their tookets. A prominent amateur athete told a SUN reporter that he had hunsed up several men in the Custom House and Iroduce Exchange whom he knew to be McAuliffe men but when he offered \$30 on Gibbons against \$50 he was told that he must give even money. A well-known trainer who was standing by remarked: "Wait until they have fought three or four rounds; then you'll find 2 to 1 on McAuliffe, and perhaps 70 against your 50." It is the R-neral opinion among the sports that McAuliffe and perhaps to against your 50." It is the R-neral opinion among the sports that McAuliffe will do the fighting and have away the best of mary disappoint men in the

SPEED IN STENOGRAPHY.

Some Criticisms Upon the Alleged Performance of \$15 Words a Minute. From the Chicago News.

formance of \$15 Words a Minute.

From the Chicago News.

In yesterday morning's issue of your caper we are informed that a Mr. Jement of this city, in a contest of speed between stenographers at Dayton, O., write 315 words on new matter in one minute. Whether Mr. Dement was able to read his writing after putting it on paper your informant saith not, but as it would amount to nothing less than a misnomer to call it stenography unless he could read it, we are left to infor that his was capable of so doing. To persons not imminar with the art or science of stanography this statement may be received without question, but a lew moments' consideration will convince any one that this extraordinary "sleight-of-hand" performance is not altogether founded on fact. In the first place, persons who read this item take it for granted that these 315 words we written in accordance with some one of the many nuturished as stems of shorthand, and as every known system is composed of characters which in the aggregate describe almost innumorable variations in the way of cu yes, right angles, circles, dashes dots, &c., and as it will be found on trial that a person in order to count 315 in one orden to must put his rowers of speech to a severe test, the mystory which envelops this surprising font with which Mr. Dement is credited is, to say the least, so bothing that one oright be excused for giving as an amount of respectively.

That there are various abbreviating devices in every system of shorthand is well understood, but it would hardly seem probable that any great advantage could be gained in this way, as the passage was new to Mr. Dement and procably not of his sulection.

There seems to be but one way to account for this ole nomenal exhibition. Undoubtedly Mr. Dement is an expert of the first order; by side, he has added many contractions and abbreviation, Mr. Dement may have made the record claims for him, and possibly be able to read his own writing, but probably there is not another side grapher in the world who could disc